





HISTORY OF PUTNAM

(Continued from first page)

"tumble" weeds are a general nuisance, however. These were brought to the territory from the High Plains by men who were shipping wheat to Fort Worth Texas. The careless weeds are used for feed for the hogs. Closely related to the weeds are the cactus and the prickly pear. It never seems to get too dry to prevent these from thriving. However, even these horrid producing plants serve their purpose. In the first place, they are truly typical of the plains. The prickly pears form large beds, or bunches, and many of them grow to a height of about five feet. During "bad" years, the pioneers ate the fresh leaves and the apples from the prickly pear. Surely, if they provided food for these trail blazers, they have truly served their purpose; regardless of the fact that they are horrid, inspiring. The cactus appears in various species. These are known as the leaf-cactus, the devil's pin-cushion, small

barrel cactus, and spiler-webb. All of these varieties have beautiful blooms. Later, they produce cactus berries. The hunting of cactus berries seems to be the favorite pastime of the young people of Putnam; however, some of them are really eatable and very appetizing. In discussing the plant life, the mesquite must not be forgotten. When Putnam was first settled, however, there were no mesquite trees or bushes. They were brought in by the cattle on the trail-drives. These are also a plains feature. They never grow very high; usually they are very near the ground. These too, serve their purpose. Aside from serving as a partial windbreaker, they produce long, slender beans. These beans are fed to horses, cows and pigs. S. W. Jobe said that these beans were prepared and eaten during the "bad" years.

Regardless of their importance, the animal life of Putnam has really played its part, whether good or bad. There were only ten or twelve buffaloes ever seen at Putnam. These were seen in 1827 when the herd was being driven to the Goodnight ranch in the Panhandle. The main factor was the jack rabbit. Because of its menace and its destructible nature, there have been innumerable drives to exterminate the defenseless jack-rabbit. The large tan and black panthers were rated with the rabbit in filling the pioneer's heart with terror, only the feeling was different. The shrill merciless scream of the night-prowler seemed to have frozen the hearts of the women and terrorized the men; however, they seldom did any harm. There is only one panther that is believed to be near Putnam now. Three of the most sneaking and hated of the animals are characteristic of Putnam. These are the skunk, the wolf, and the coyote. These serve only as a menace and nuisance. They are commonly classed with the night-prowlers, stealing chickens, young calves, and other meat that can easily be carried away. Whether the rattle-snake is an animal or not, it is hated above all things. It is not only very poisonous and deadly, but it is unscrupulous. It is neither a respecter of persons nor animals. In the fall and winter, the snake-drives provide pastime for the men and boys. Each must be armed with a long stick or a gun. The "hunt" leads to the huge dens in the rocks. Often, dynamite is used to remove the huge boulders. Even though this sport is very attractive to some people it is very repulsive to the writer, who fears the snake more than any other creature.

When the old pioneers first came to Putnam, there were not many Indians. The last clash between the Comanche Indians and the frontiersmen was fought near the Rutherford farm. A creek running through this farm was named Battle Creek in memory of the conflict. The chief was killed in battle, and his body was carried fifteen miles across the country before it was buried. In the midst of the conflict, Jim Hart, a pioneer, was captured by the Comanches and taken to the camp ground, where the chief was buried. Just as the Indians were preparing to skin him alive, he was rescued by his brother, who already had an arrow in his right lung, and carried to Putnam, where both received attention from Doctor Brittain who is still the Putnam doctor. For years afterward, Rutherford's sons found arrowheads and other souvenirs washed from the graves of Indians buried in the ravines leading to Battle Creek.

About a year after the Indian fight, in 1880, the Texas and Pacific Railway Company established a camp at what is now called Putnam. After this it can be truly said that Putnam was officially founded. The pioneers who had been in the territory for several years called their fair city Cat-claw, so called because of the brush that was characteristic of the county at that time. In 1882 the name was changed to Bremen, the name of an old Indian Scout. Because of the conflicting sounds of two towns, the name was changed to Putnam. The last name was that of a famous gen-

eral in the American Revolution. The cattle kingdom had its origin in the early settlers who first came to Putnam seeking free range for their stock. The land had plenty of grass and water was plentiful. Naturally, this served as a drawing card to others. The large ranchers were those of Heys, Hart, and Isenhour. "In 1837 Mr. Jobe went to Burleson to help Isenhour move his cattle to Putnam." The Isenhour ranch is still operated by his younger children. The original breed was the reputed Longhorn.

In 1890, the first barbed wire fences were built. This brought several questions to a climax. One question was a better breed of stock. The Longhorns were replaced by the White Faced Herefords, and the Bremer. Both breeds brought better prices at the market. The barbed wire agitation was not so noticeable in Putnam. The first ranges to be fenced were those of Saber and Alford. Saber's entire fence was cut, but after repairs were made, no other trouble was had. After Alford's fence had been cut, he received the following note:

"Don't fix this fence, on risk of your life, till it rains."

This was written because of a water-hole that had been fenced. The fence remained unrepaired for two years. These two cases of fence cutting were the most serious.

With the wire fence came a new method of handling cattle. The cowboy was transformed into a fence rider, and a general repair-man. This took the glamor from his life and put him in a barbed wire cage. To the "cow-poke," the fence was the most hated of all "contraptions."

The ranch life was filled with glamor and high-spirits. The cowboys furnished plenty of excitement for the small western town. At that time, there were two saloons in Putnam. Every Saturday evening the boys came to the saloons and "shot" the town." and Anderson rode his horse through the Wilson Saloon, shooting lanterns from their hangings and causing Biggestaff to turn his home, in back of the saloon, into a barricade to protect his family from the stream of bullets from Anderson's "six-shooter," the common plains weapon. These Saturday affairs were usually very colorful. The cowboy was in his full "regalia," his large hat, high-heeled boots, red handkerchief, chaps, and gun. However, on the average, things were quiet and peaceful. At least, people believed in safe-leaping by staying at home.

The amusements were few and simple. Often the young couples strolled to Ignorant Peak, and watched the moon rise. Some had their courtships in the Sunday room. But the greatest amusement on the range was the old square dance. All the families came to the destination, a ranch-house, and brought provisions to spend the night. The old barrel was situated at a convenient spot; and the air was penetrated by the tuning of fiddles; the crying of babies; the yells of the cowboys; and loud shrill laughter of the nervous, overexcited young ladies. This is described in the following selection:

"Kissac there, at Putnam, with the lively Widder Wall I want to that reception, "The Cow-boys' Christmas Ball."

The music was a fiddle and a lively tambourine, And a viol, "came imparted" by the stage from Aberlene. The room was togged out, gorgeous with mistleto and snawls, And the candles flickered frescoes around the airy walls. The wimmen folks looked lovely—this boys looked kinda teered, Till their leader commenced yellin' "Whoa! fellers, let's stampede." The leader was a feller that come from Swenson's Ranch, They called him "Windy Billy" from little Deadman's Branch. His rig was kinder keersless, big spurs and high-heeled boots: He had the reputation that comes when fellers shoots. His voice was like a bugle upon the

mountain heights, His feet was animat'd, an' a mighty movin' sight. When he commenced to holler: "Now fellers, stake yer pen! Lock horns ter all them heifers an' rustle them like men. Saloot yer lovely critters; neow swing an' let 'er go. Climb the grapevine 'round them—all hands do-ce-do! You Mavericks jine the round-up—Just skip her waterfell." Huh, hit was gittin' happy at The Cowboy's Christmas Ball.

After one of the reveries, a ranchman spent three days rounding up a herd of cattle, after a stampede caused by the yelling of the cowboys and the shooting of pistols.

The main features of the ranch life were the round-up and the trail-drive. All the ranchers gathered together for the big round-up, and each man cut-out his herd. After all herds were cut-out, the strays were divided and the branding begun. The essentials of the round-up were the ropes, the horse, the branding irons, and the chuckwagon. The drive was usually the termination of the round-up. On going up the trail, Jobe said that it was a hard trip, there being no end of trouble in getting the chuckwagon through the river-bed quicksands. The riders would attach ropes to the wagon tongue, "tie on" to their saddle horns, and help pull the wagon out. Very few cattle were lost or died. The trail expired at Abilene, Kansas.

Crowded in with the cattle ranches were sheep ranches and horse ranches. These all had very peaceful intercourses. The largest sheep ranches were those of Sublet, Gaitheers, and Clemmer. The sheering was carried on in the following manner:

Sam Jobe, a pioneer cattleman, was a house to house solicitor in Putnam section when there were no houses except ranch houses and those were from five to twenty-five miles apart. Jobe was a sheep shearer and walked from one ranch to another, clipping the "woolies" at so much per head. The horse ranches were owned by Ed Stackpole from Boston, Massachusetts. His only trouble was caused by a horse-thief who was shot while he sought refuge in a haystack, by Deputy Sheriff Jones. His funeral was held on the public square, because of the crowd of people who came to see him.

The method of transportation in the early days consisted of a freight-

er-wagon drawn by oxen; the buckboard; prairie schooners; the buggies; the "tongueless" buggies; and horse-back. These were followed by the automobile, the bus, the truck-line, and the extensive use of the railroad. In the earlier days, the people had no confidence in the trains. In fact, the cowboys roped the trains to try to prevent their progress. They were called fire and noise makes.

The coming of barbed wire brought the farmers. However, all farming is done on the basis of dry farming. The principal crops are cotton, grain, and hay. Very few vegetables can be raised even with irrigation and fertilizer. The thresher brings a few happy events. The men "swap" labor and the wives "cook" for the thresher. This is the most important day in a housewife's ordinary social existence. All the friends and relatives come to help her prepare the meal. Thus far, the agriculture has been on the average both progressive and prosperous. The tools are the disc plow, the harrow, tractor, mule, thresher, turning plow, cultivator planter, the binder, and hay-baler. Putnam, like other places, has the rainfall cycle, a factor in determining the future crop. However, the farmers are very optimistic.

In 1910, John Surls found the famous mineral water in his attempt to dig a water well; however, Tabor dug the first well in 1882, but it was not advertised. Putnam and the famous mineral water become well known for a time, and Putnam enjoyed a temporary boom. The Mission Hotel was built for a hospital and Dr. Milling resided therein for a short period. In the effort to put Putnam over as a resort the present school building was constructed. The Putnam citizens are still paying for the building, and there is a felt need for a new building at the present time.

One of the greatest problems of the city was and still is the water problem. Before the drouth of 1886 and 1887, water was plentiful in creeks, tanks, and streams. These creeks were the Mohair, Deep Creek, and Battle Creek. All went dry except Mohair. For awhile everyone shared his water with his neighbor; but things became so serious that this procedure was ended. Water was hauled from Mohair to Putnam at twenty-five cents a barrel. Before the water reached the town, there was about one-half of it in the barrel. During the winter the stock died from starvation and in the summer they died from thirst. These are called the "bad" years by the pioneers. Even through this, and the loss of crops, the people remained high-spirited and optimistic. They dug more tanks and dammed ravines so that when it did rain, they would be in a receiving mood. One of these dammed ravines served as a waterworks until a few years ago when Putnam citizens voted bonds for a lake about one mile east of the city. The present lake is supported by two streams. Unless the drouth continues Putnam will have an adequate supply of water.

From the day of its founding Putnam's growth has been gradual. In 1927 the population almost trebled itself. This was due to the "oil boom." Naturally, this trade brought in a tide of all types of people. The ranches and farms were "decked" with huge derricks and machinery.

Everything became oily indeed. Like lightning the news flashed all over Texas that the greatest shallow field had been discovered. The first well was drilled in 1916 on the Hugh Wells place but it was abandoned at 2500 feet.

The first successful deep well was drilled on the Cathey place. In the mystery well problem, a well of 300 feet, was left open. The report was given as a failure. Three weeks after a worker passed by the well and saw that oil had come to the top and was running over. The entire affair was kept a secret because of the fear of developing the section at that time.

Today, Putnam is a small striding town in high standing, operating, or controlling a territory to the radius of twenty-five or thirty miles. Five churches are supported, which are the First Baptist, the Methodist, the Primitive Baptist, the Church of Christ, the Fundamental Baptist. The First Baptist and the Methodist pastors reside in the city in modern well equipped parsonages.

The public schools are totally affiliated and a good football team, the Putnam Panthers, is heard from year after year. There is a large number of clubs and civic organizations, some of which are federated. Various oil developments are still progressing and there is a likelihood that this field will be opened again in a larger and better way than in the former oil boom days.

(NOTE—Information for this article was obtained from S. W. Jobe, Mrs. Rosa Green, former newspaper clippings, and the Texas Almanac.)

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THE PUTNAM NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY Mildred Yeager, Editor

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Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation that may appear in the columns of The Putnam News will be gladly and fully corrected upon being brought to the attention of the editor.

Car's of Thanks, Resolutions of Respect, and any kind of entertainments where admission fee or other monetary consideration is charged, will be charged for at regular advertisement rates.

THE NEW DEAL AND THE SOUTH

By H. Y. Carwright

Will the New Deal's agricultural policy, particularly on cotton, not only bankrupt the South, but the nation as well? While there is no doubt in the minds of the majority of the people of these United States that our President is sincere in what he is trying to accomplish, it is unfortunate that he is surrounded by, and listens to, theorists and professional politicians who are rapidly bringing about the bankruptcy of the South which will in turn bankrupt the nation.

For many years, cotton has been the money crop of the South and the balance of power insofar as our international trade is concerned. While it is true that we have had years of low price cotton, it is nevertheless true that we have had years of high price cotton, and on the average, the American cotton crop has been worth yearly, in the neighborhood of a billion dollars, not only to the farmer, but to many thousands of people in other industries.

The New Dealers in Washington would have one believe, through propaganda which they are putting out through various and sundry methods, but in all instances at the expense of the taxpayers—and bear in mind that the farmers are also taxpayers—that the salvation of the farmers is virtually to place the nation, insofar as cotton is concerned, on a domestic basis, claiming that such action will bring about much higher prices and make the farmers economically independent. But in the writer's opinion, they overlook the fact that the curtailment of the crop means that several times as many citizens who are not farmers will be adversely affected.

The honorable Secretary of Agriculture has made the statement that the cotton exporter and cotton merchant are "hollering" before they are hurt, indicating that they have selfish reasons for their protests. As a matter of fact, the cotton exporter and the cotton merchant are in position to look a little further into the future than our honorable Secretary of Agriculture and realize the catastrophe that will come to the South if the present policy is continued. Placing the cotton crop on a domestic basis will mean less employment to the cotton picker, the ginner, the teamster, the trucker, the compressor, the railroads, the warehouseman, the terminal companies, the steamship agents and their allied industries, in which industries many, many thousands are employed under normal crop conditions. Under present conditions, these employees are thrown out of employment and as a consequence their buying power is tremendously reduced.

Now what happens when the buying power is cut off? Only one thing—in a very, very short time the grocer, the butcher, the clothier, in fact all kinds of merchandise business, find their sales are diminishing. What then happens? The laying off of thousands of employees in these businesses making a further reduction in the South's buying power. The next step is the falling off of orders from the industrial North, as merchants cannot afford to buy what they cannot sell. This brings about further unemployment and again the buying power of not only the South, but the nation as well, is further reduced. There being no normal domestic demand for products of cotton, we then find that the supply of cotton exceeds the theoretical domestic demand and the farmer is again confronted with low price cotton and millions of bales less to sell, placing him in a worse position than if he had produced a large crop and the surplus had been exported at world prices.

The present policy is creating a vicious cycle, which can only result in one thing, namely, the bankruptcy of the nation. Would it not be a much more sane method to adopt a plan similar to the McDonald plan, which will maintain employment, save the Government millions of dollars annually in trying to artificially buy prosperity for a few while the many go without employment, and last but not least, give these United States a chance to regain her place in the sun as an export nation?

We have been taught that history invariably repeats itself. Such being the case, it is logical to conclude that the United States Government will no more succeed in trying artificially to govern the law of supply and demand than have Great Britain, Brazil, and Cuba.

The time is at hand when the Administration of Washington should listen to and be governed by those leaders who, through practical training and experience, are qualified to know what is best to be done, not only for the benefit of the farmers, who are entitled to every consideration, but of all the peoples of these great United States, and throw into the discard the theorists who like to play with their pet ideas and professional politicians who have their own fences to maintain at the expense of the people.

THE IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS

You read each week in some of the daily papers how business is improving throughout the country from Bradstreet's reports but we cannot harmonize carloadings and consumption figures with these reports as the carloadings of freight for the week ending October 20 were 640,000 cars or a decrease from 1933 of 15,725 cars below the same week last year. This is all the evidence that we need to show that goods are not moving. The figures given out by the big chain stores show an increase in dollar sales while the volume handled is less than in 1932. The consumption figures on cotton shows a falling off of 46 per cent in exports and that isn't the worst as domestic consumption has fallen off 688,000 bales since last season and the total amount consumed by domestic mills was less than 6,000,000 bales in 1933-34 and according to the research department of Texas University the cotton mills of the state sold 39 per cent less this year than they did in 1933. The above figures do not correspond with Bradstreet reports, however it may be that some of the wise men can figure this out.

FUNERAL ELOQUENCE

El Paso Times: Congressman R. E. Thompson tells this as one of his favorite anecdotes: "There is a journal in which are printed the flowery and emotional tributes to Congressmen who die. In Congress, you have to die to find out what a fine, great man you are. After you demise you are recommended highly. One of my colleagues received from a back-country constituent a letter worded about as follows: 'I like to read after supper until about 9 o'clock at night. Somebody told me you had a book telling all about Congressmen who die, and I thought I would ask you to send me a copy. There is nothing I like to read about better than dead Congressmen!'"

THINK ON THESE THINGS

Wholesome Meditation, selected by C. C. Andrews, Baird.

God's Record of His Son "He that BELIEVETH ON THE SON OF GOD hath the witness in himself: he that BELIEVETH NOT GOD, HATH MADE HIM A LIAR; because he BELIEVETH NOT THE RECORD GOD GAVE OF HIS SON. "And this is the RECORD that God hath GIVEN TO US PTERNAL LIFE, and this LIFE IS IN HIS SON.

"He that HATH THE SON HATH LIFE; and he that HATH NOT THE SON OF GOD HATH NOT LIFE."—1st John 5:10-12.

Temptations Endured Bring Blessings "Blessed is the man that ENDURETH TEMPTATION; for when he is TRIED, he shall receive the CROWN OF LIFE, which the LORD HATH PROMISED TO THEM THAT LOVE HIM."—James 1:12.

Census report shows that there were 4,905 bales of cotton ginned in Callahan county from the crop of 1934 prior to October 18 as compared with 7,241 bales ginned to October 18 crop of 1933.

REVEREND CULPEPPER'S PREACHING ENGAGEMENTS

Reverend Culpepper will preach at the Putnam Methodist church twice each Sunday, excepting the first Sunday. Morning service at 11:00, evening service at 7:30. Sunday afternoon: First Sunday, Zion Hill. Second Sunday, Hart. Third Sunday, Belle Plains. Fourth Sunday—Zion Hill.

EDITORS WINDOW—

(Continued from first page)

quality of work produced. We feel we are indebted to many people for many favors shown us during our first year. How could we have succeeded without the encouragement of S. W. Jobe? He has lived in Putnam 53 years and he had faith in The Putnam News. He was one of our first subscribers and as fast as people live now-a-days, Mr. Jobe found time to say encouraging words to the editor. We believe everyone likes encouragement and to us, the style of worthy praise to each other as fellowmen will always be a new one.

Mrs. Mary Guyton has truly been a friend to The Putnam News. The many favors she has shown us could not be published. She is a business woman and realizes the value of a newspaper. Among the merchants here we are indebted to most of them. They have stood behind The Putnam News unusually well. Nearly all of them are men who have kept abreast of the times, knowing when and how to advertise. They helped us distribute our papers when we had our free circulation, and helped to get subscribers. We believe two or three of the merchants, who have not advertised with us, to be loyal friends of ours, and supporters of our home newspaper, as they do not get behind in paying their subscriptions. We believe they will try advertising soon. Newspaper work has an interesting feature, that of bringing us in contact with people. We are all dependent on each other and we believe the newspaper to be the best friend the people have. Yes, it is hard work, but what occupation does not represent work? We are indebted to many of the merchants of other nearby towns. They have appreciated our trade and have provided it to us by their loyal support.

We feel we have made many friends during this year, and though we have not become rich, we feel our time has been worthwhile. Of course we hope to climb in this profession, but we will always think of this first year with the greatest pleasure. How could we have been other than happy when we have been received so warmly? The people of this territory are due all the congratulations because if only The Putnam News editor wanted a newspaper and tried to have one, how impossible it would be.

Thanking you for all favors, appreciation, and kindness, we remain, Yours for more and better papers, Mildred Yeager, Editor.

Our hearts are grieved that just

First U. S. Archivist



WASHINGTON . . . The U. S. has its first archivist. He is Robt. D. W. Connor (above), of the University of North Carolina. The position was created by the last congress. The job is to make estimates for collecting and publishing historical works.

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SOME PRICES

W. E. TRENT, Mgr.

before we go to press we received the news of the death of W. H. Norred, business man of Putnam for about 19 years. Mr. Norred died suddenly in his store, Clements & Norred Dry Goods and Undertakers, about 7:15 Wednesday evening due to an attack of acute indigestion. School will not open Thursday and the entire town is bowed in grief at the passing of this most worthy man. Complete details of funeral arrangements will be in our next issue. This sad news prevents us from going further with this column, which is the last column written each week.

Mrs. Culpepper of Baird was shopping in Putnam Tuesday.

OTIS BOWYER

Attorney-at-Law

Office in Odd Fellows Bldg.

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THE FACT FINDERS-- and Their Discoveries

By ED KRESSY



HEX IS TURNING UP THE ROCKET-PLANE FOLLYS -- IN A MINUTE OR TWO WILL GET UNDER WAY --



PAPER AS WE KNOW IT, ORIGINATED IN CHINA. IT WAS IN USE AS EARLY AS THE SECOND CENTURY B.C.



THE PERSIANS HAVE A CUSTOM OF PRESENTING ONE ANOTHER WITH EGGS ON NEW YEARS DAY--THE EGG TYPIFIES CREATION, THE BEGINNING OF LIFE.



FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES MEN HAVE USED EMPREMS TO INDICATE THEIR NATIONALITY. THE EGYPTIANS CARRIED IMAGES OF BULLS AND CROCODILES IN TO BATTLE. ATHENS USED AS ITS PUBLIC SIGN AN OWL-- PERSIA THE SUN-- ROME, AN EAGLE.



NOW LET'S DIG UP ONE MORE FACT BEFORE RETURNING TO OUR HOMES.



AT ONE TIME, IN ENGLAND PEOPLE WERE TAXED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF WINDMILLS THEY HAD IN THEIR HOUSES.

# The PUTNAM NEWS

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Putnam, Texas

Mrs. Mary Guyton, Proprietor.

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Putnam, Texas

### Heartiest Congratulations

to The Putnam News  
on  
Their First Anniversary

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Prices are right on flour and feeds.

#### Putnam Flour Mill

J. E. Counts, Mgr.

We Wish to Extend Our

### Heartiest Congratulations

to The Putnam News on this your first anniversary.

We are 100 per cent for The Putnam News and the Putnam Trade.

#### W. P. Everett

Produce, Cream and Ice  
Putnam, Texas

### Our Hat Is Off to The Putnam News

on its first anniversary and to Miss Mildred Yeager, its proprietor.

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Putnam, Texas

### Through The Years

We are looking forward to many more anniversaries for The Putnam News.

We carry a nice line of Groceries of all kinds.

Special for R. F. C. orders.

#### W. A. Everett Grocery

Putnam, Texas

#### HI-WAY 80 CAFE

The Alamo stood for Texas; we stand for Quality and The Putnam News.

G. W. Damon, Proprietor

#### To The Putnam News:

You have brought us trade,  
Helped make the grade,  
Accept our congratulations  
Friend to the nations.

H. C. FREEMAN

Putnam Blacksmith Texas

Today is a great Occasion!  
The anniversary of The Putnam News

KING'S BARBER SHOP  
Putnam, Texas

### CONGRATULATIONS

#### The Putnam News

You Have Given Us One Year of  
Dependable Garage and Parts Service

#### Cook's Garage

Putnam, Texas

Dependable Garage and Parst Service  
Since 1921

### CONGRATULATIONS

to

#### The Putnam News

On their first Anniversary.

We are anxious to cooperate

#### Farmers State Bank

Putnam, Texas

### Putnam News Wins!

Your obstacles are overcome. The race is won. You are one year old today.

Best Wishes along  
your way.

#### Roy L. Williams

Conoco Garage

Seiberling Tires—Easy Payments

Putnam, Texas

We Are Behind

#### The Putnam News

and wish you every success during  
the coming years

#### G. P. Gaskin's Grocery

"Service With a Smile"

Putnam, Texas

